

Con Blocks and Research

A/T Growth Opportunities for US Businesses 1. This actually supports the Con side. US businesses will seize opportunities in China, but this will encourage them to commit their loyalties to China, and the Chinese government not the US. 2. Just because there will be business opportunities in China doesn't mean that the US companies will necessarily benefit from those opportunities. This advantage is speculative at best. 3. China is heavily regulated by the government. There is no guarantee that the Chinese government will not prohibit US businesses from operating in China. 4. China's economy is too reliant on investment to be a reliable source of economic growth for US companies. Charles Riley, CNN Money, November 6, 2012, Economy central for China's new leadership, money.cnn.com/2012/11/04/news/economy/china-political-transition/index.html At the heart of these concerns is a set of structural problems, all of which require reforms that the previous party leadership -- divided over policy -- was unable to complete. China's economy is too reliant on investment, a trend that has distorted the country's housing market and placed great emphasis on exports.

A/T Interdependence 1. China isn't always focused on economic concerns. It is seeking to be a regional power and it will be expansionist regardless of its economic harms. 2. China's growing economic power will render US economics irrelevant to it. Naazneen Barma, Ely Ratner, and Steven Weber, New Era Foreign Policy Project, University of California, Berkeley, To the Editor, Foreign Affairs, June 2008, Lexis This analysis misses the degree to which the leaders of the Chinese Communist Party have, both domestically and internationally, effectively disaggregated economic and political liberalism. They have successfully orchestrated an economic ascendance that allows China to connect to the international economic order on its own terms. China's sheer economic might, in turn, has rendered the country far less susceptible to the political leverage the West has wielded over its economic partners in the past.

A/T China is a peaceful ally. 1. China has demonstrated that it will continue to threaten US allies.

Robert S. Ross, Professor of Political Science at Boston College and an Associate at the John King Fairbank Center for Chinese Studies at Harvard University, The Problem With the Pivot Subtitle: Obama's New Asia Policy Is Unnecessary and Counterproductive, Foreign Affairs, December 2012, Lexis Similarly, China's maritime confrontation earlier this year with the Philippines over the contested Scarborough Shoal suggests that Beijing will push back against countries that rely on the United States to support them in sovereignty disputes. China sent combat- ready patrols to defend its claim to the shoal and, after the Philippines withdrew its ships, established a permanent presence there. 2. President Obama's policies have only made China more aggressive. Robert S. Ross, Professor of Political Science at Boston College and an Associate at the John King Fairbank Center for Chinese Studies at Harvard University, The Problem With the Pivot Subtitle: Obama's New Asia Policy Is Unnecessary and Counterproductive, Foreign Affairs, December 2012, Lexis Also this year, Chinese national oil companies announced unprecedented plans to drill for oil in disputed waters -- the other claimants have been active in these waters for years -- and the PLA formed a new military garrison charged with defending the country's territorial claims in the South China Sea. Since then, China has continued to actively strengthen its presence throughout the disputed waters and islands. As all these events suggest, the Obama administration's pivot has not contributed to stability in Asia. Quite the opposite: it has made the region more tense and conflict-prone.